

EXPLANATION OF THE FIGURES.

(Published in the Transactions Z. S. vol. iv. Pl. 5-8.)

- Fig. 1—8 belong to the female *Nautilus*; fig. 9—14 to the male specimen, which is described at the end of my memoir.
- Fig. 1. A female *Nautilus* in its shell, from the left side.
- Fig. 2. The same specimen seen from above, and taken out of the shell.
- Fig. 3. The same, from below.
- The following letters indicate the same parts in those three figures: *a*, the hood; *b*, the eye; *c c*, the digitations; *d*, the funnel; *f f f' i*, the mantle; *i'*, its visceral part; *f'*, the dorsal fold of the mantle; *g*, the aponeurotic insertion of the shell-muscle.
- In figs. 1 and 3, *h* indicates the place where the laminated gland is situated. In fig. 2, *h h h* are three aponeurotic inscriptions on the visceral sac; *j* is the siphon.
- Fig. 4. Branchial cavity and funnel of the same. *f*, funnel; *g*, mantle, reflected; *e e*, shell-muscles; *h h*, first pair; *h' h'*, second pair of branchiæ; *a*, anus; *b*, vulva; *c*, caruncle at the root of the first branchia; *d*, two pair of similar papillæ at the bottom of the branchial cavity. 1, 2, 3, three pair of slits (at the left side of the figure the first is to be seen; the two others are represented on the right side of the figure).
- Fig. 5. Side view of the head, the mantle *f* being reflected: *a*, hood; *b*, eye; *c c*, digitations; *d d*, funnel.
- Fig. 6. The same, after removing the digitations; *c c*, transverse sections of their tentacles; *k k*, external labial processes; *l*, internal ditto; *m*, membrane covering the mandibles.
- Fig. 7. The same, after removing the external labial processes, cut off at *k k*.
- Fig. 8. Caruncle at the peduncle of the eye; organ of smell, *a*.
- Fig. 9. Head of a male *Nautilus* seen from above; the hood has been divided by a longitudinal section; *g g* are the internal labial processes; below them, at the right side, is placed and partly visible at *i*, the external labial processus. The place of it occupies at the left side a large conoid body, *a*; *m m* is the fringed lip inclosing the mandibles.
- Fig. 10. The conoid body of the foregoing figure, separately seen from the inner surface, together with the incumbent internal labial processus of the left side.
- Fig. 11. Lateral view of the internal labial processus of the right side, with the mandibles and the surrounding lip.
- Fig. 12. View of the inferior surface of the muscular mass of the mouth, with the two cushion-like incised bodies, representing here the folds between the internal labial processes.
- Fig. 13. Penis. B, a longitudinal section of it.
- Fig. 14. A portion of the circumvolved spermatophore or tube contained in the bladder at the basis of the penis.

Leyden, 8 Dec. 1849.

2. DESCRIPTION OF A NEW GENUS OF BATRACHIANS FROM SWAN RIVER. BY DR. H. SCHLEGEL, CURATOR OF THE ROYAL ZOOLOGICAL MUSEUM, LEYDEN. (EXTRACTED FROM A LETTER TO J. E. GRAY, ESQ.)

“The following notice I hope is sufficient to give an idea of a new Toad which was discovered at Swan River by Dr. Pries:—

“*MYOBATRACHUS*, n. g.

“Tongue small; no teeth except two small horizontal fangs in the intermaxillary bone; eustaehian tubes separated, opening behind the eyes. Legs short, enveloped at the base in a duplicature of the skin

of the sides of the body. Fingers 4, the second longest; toes 5, cylindrical, tapering, not armed. Eyes lateral, middle-sized.

“MYOBATRACHUS PARADOXUS.

Above brownish grey, beneath greyish.

Hab. Australia; Swan River. Mus. Leyden.

The Prince of Canino has made for this animal a family, which he has named MYOBATRACHIDÆ.”

Mr. Gray observed, that a toad which he described and figured in Capt. Grey's Travels in Australia, under the name of *Breviceps Gouldii*, agrees with the animal described by Dr. Schlegel in all particulars, and especially in possessing the two horizontal horny appendages on the intermaxillary, which Dr. Schlegel described as horizontal fangs; they are partly sunk into the integument of the palate. Admitting the propriety of the proposed generic distinction, the animal will therefore now stand in the catalogues as *Myobatrachus Gouldii*.

The presence of the teeth in the intermaxillary separates this animal from the *Breviceps* of South Africa.

3. DESCRIPTIONS OF SOME APPARENTLY NEW SPECIES OF LONGICORN COLEOPTERA IN THE COLLECTION OF THE BRITISH MUSEUM. BY ADAM WHITE, F.L.S., ASSISTANT IN THE ZOOL. DEPT. BRIT. MUS.

(Annulosa, Pl. XIII.)

PRIONACALUS ATYS. Pl. XIII. fig. 4.

In the 'Annals and Magazine of Natural History,' vol. xv. p. 108, I have described under the name of *Prionacalus Cacicus*, a curious genus from Mexico, allied to *Psalidognathus*, G. R. Gray. I regarded the two specimens as male and female of the same species, but it would seem that they are both males, and as they are considerably different, must be different species; what was deemed the male may retain the name *Prionacalus Cacicus*; it is figured on plate 8. fig. 1. of the above volume. The other specimen may be named *Prionacalus Iphis*; it is figured on plate 8. f. 2. Since the above we have received a third species from the Andes of Peru, where it was found by Prof. Jameson of Quito; the following short specific characters may distinguish the three:—

P. CACICUS.

Head behind the eyes without a prominent spine, the lateral margin behind, produced into a slight process directed backwards; a strong crested ridge over each eye, at the end directed outwards; antennæ, palpi and legs rufous, antennæ blackish at the base; jaws, excepting at the end and on the edges (where they are smooth) roughly punctured: head, thorax and elytra, at the base, somewhat roughly punctured, the elytra more delicately punctured towards the end.

Hab. Mexico.